

Spearhead

60p

No 249 NOVEMBER 1989



London rally best ever

(SEE PAGE 19)

Nationalist comment **WHAT WE THINK** on the month's news

'Orthodox' finance brings fresh misery

Developments on the economic front over the past month or so have underlined more strongly than ever the lunacy of the financial system to which Britain is tied. Chancellor Lawson has increased the borrowing rate to an appalling 15 per-cent, imposing new burdens on mortgagees and further slowing down industrial development just at a time when industry desperately needs to expand in order to replace by home production the massive volume of manufactured imports that are pouring into the country.

The increase in the borrowing rate was triggered off, we are told, by an earlier increase of the rate in West Germany. Why should this affect Britain? It affects Britain, of course, because our Government is committed to support of a system of free flow of investment capital. Investors with holdings of Sterling were swapping their Sterling for Deutschmarks in order to take advantage of the better rates being offered thereby. The British rate therefore had to be jacked up to provide sufficient incentive to investors to keep their money in this country. Mortgage-holders and others in Britain have had to pay the bill.

The rise in the borrowing rate was also necessitated, we are told, by the creeping upward rate of inflation. The money supply, Mr. Lawson tells us, has to be reduced if inflation is not to rise above the level of 8 per-

cent.

Two comments are apposite here. The first is that the necessity to offer interest rates competitive with the West German and other rates prevailing on the international money market only exists because no adequate controls operate to prevent the holders of Sterling selling off their holdings. If Sterling was made into what it ought to be — a national rather than an international currency — British holders of the currency simply would not be permitted to trade it on the international market. This would not prevent foreign holders of the currency selling it if they wished, but it would vastly reduce the sales that occur and would keep 'runs' on the Pound within manageable proportions. In accordance with Thatcherite economic orthodoxy, however, to suggest such controls is tantamount almost to sedition. British investors must be allowed to transfer their money around the world as they will — quite irrespective of the damage they cause to the economy at home.

The other thing that must be said about the recent rise is this: why should there be a relationship between the borrowing rate and the rate of inflation? Inflation is supposed to occur when there is too much money in the economy chasing too little in the way of real wealth. In what way should the rate of borrowing affect the quantity of money in the economy? Only in so far as money is 'fed' into the economy by the very process of it being borrowed. In other words, when the banks 'lend' money they are not merely transferring existing money from their own possession to that of the borrower, they are in fact creating new money that did not formerly exist!

But why should all, or nearly all, new money be created in this way — by being lent by the banks at interest? Why should it not simply be created by government as a free gift to the economy, and in quantities adjusted to the real growth in the GNP? If this were done, the rate at which borrowing took place would have no bearing whatever on the rate at which new money was being fed into the economy, for the two functions would be entirely separate.

What would then happen would be that the volume of money in existence in Britain would be related at all times to the volume of national production. That wealth which the nation was physically capable of producing would be the determining factor in deciding how much money the nation would have in the people's pockets. The lending of money by banks

would not at the same time be inflationary because it would amount only to the transferring of money from one place to another.

But we cannot put into practice such an eminently sane system of finance because our Government and our Prime Minister — and the opposition parties too — are all completely tied to the old system under which international finance dominates the British economy. Labour politicians may emit a lot of hot air about the evils of present Government policy, but since Labour is committed to supporting fundamentally the same system we can be sure that under a Kinnock Government things would be very little different.

The Guildford Four: no argument against hanging

As the four convicted of the 1974 Guildford bombing were released from jail last month after a court ruled that their conviction had been based on 'false evidence', the predictable shout of glee went up from every little Britain-hater in our midst, with TV personality Ludovic Kennedy and Labour MP Jeremy Corbyn well to the fore and with the various TV news reporters joining in the acclaim.

Following on from this, the equally predictable cry went up from the anti-hanging lobby that the affair had 'buried' the capital punishment issue once and for all. Had capital punishment existed in 1974, the four would, the lobby claims, have been hanged while being innocent.

Well, the first reply to this is that the four have not been established as innocent of the Guildford bombing by any stretch of imagination whatever; all that has been established is that the evidence given against them was not sufficient to prove them guilty. This renders them innocent under British law, of course. But the issue is somewhat less simple than the anti-hangers would have us believe.

The canons of British law which require a defendant to have been proved guilty beyond all possible doubt before conviction are designed for times of national peace and stability. The tradition means that some risk is run of guilty defendants getting off because of insufficiency of evidence, but that is considered a price that it is right to pay for the avoidance of the opposite — innocent defendants being convicted through judicial errors.

In times of war, however, wholly different considerations operate. It is always understood that in wartime we must expect, and accept, that innocent people are going to get killed. Take the simple case of a soldier in battle who is confronted by an enemy who appears to be surrendering but who might be accompanied by an unseen colleague with a gun. A soldier confronted with this situation has every right to put his own safety first — in other words to give himself, rather than his enemy, the benefit of the doubt. He could not be blamed if he fires — though it may subsequently be established that the dead enemy was in fact unarmed and probably was intent on surrendering.

For the past two decades, because of the Northern Ireland situation and the reign of terror that has been visited upon this country, both in Northern Ireland itself and on the mainland, Britain has been, in effect, in a state of war. And in a state of war different ethics and different laws apply to those normal in a state of peace.

This state of war gave rise to the Guildford bombing. The Guildford bombing in turn gave

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rise to a great tide of anger in Britain which placed intense pressure on certain Surrey police officers to bring the culprits to justice. It appears from all accounts that these police officers 'cut some corners' in the way that they produced the evidence against those arrested and accused. This could have resulted in four people being wrongly executed back in the 1970s, had the death penalty then been an option open to the courts. We say "could have" because there is no certainty that a court would have found the four guilty on such evidence had hanging been a known consequence of their guilt. Precisely because death sentences, once carried out, are irreversible, it has always been normal, at least in civilised countries, for courts to require much greater certainty of guilt before conviction on offences carrying that penalty than in the case of ones only carrying imprisonment.

For this very reason, although the judge sentencing the Guildford Four in 1974 made it clear that he would have passed a death sentence if that had been within his power, it is probable that in the appeal procedure that followed the conviction much more care would have been taken to establish guilt beyond all reasonable doubt than was the case at the time.

As for the principle of capital punishment itself, it has never been claimed by its champions over the ages that it is a perfect system. The possibility that someone might be wrongly hanged has existed in the past, just as it would exist today if capital punishment were restored. Capital punishment was supported, for hundreds of years, because it was considered that the overall good of society as a whole required it, notwithstanding that it might, just occasionally, lead to an innocent individual losing his or her life. The view was that, without capital punishment, a far greater danger would exist that far more innocent people would lose their lives by reason of the vast increase in the murder rate that would ensue. And so it has proved.

In a time of peace and stability, of the kind mentioned earlier, such likely incidence of a miscarriage of justice is very small. In a time of war and instability, when a country is the target of terrorist attacks that might occur anywhere at any time, there is going to be a climate of far greater pressure on the authorities to bring the guilty ones to book, and therefore the risk of miscarriages of justice is going to increase correspondingly.

From all accounts, the Guildford Four, though possibly not guilty of the crimes for which they were convicted 15 years ago, nevertheless regard themselves as allies of the cause in which successive terrorist acts have been carried out since the late 1960s. Having thus placed themselves in the firing line of the war that has been unleashed by their friends, they would have had no cause to complain if they had been cut down. And we, for our part, would have felt no cause to shed tears over their demise.

Infecting the healthy

The Conservative Party, it is reported, has recently decided to permit applications for membership from Northern Ireland and the formation of party branches in the province. This is, we are told, to correct an anomaly whereby people in a part of the United Kingdom are not allowed to vote for any party able to form the Government of the United Kingdom — it follows of course that Tory candidates will be standing in elections in Ulster.

The principle itself is sound enough, and we would not quarrel with it. How it will work out

in practice, however, is another matter.

In effect, the arrival of the Conservative Party in Northern Ireland will further divide the already badly divided community of people loyal to the British connection. If Conservatives stand in elections in Ulster where other unionists (UP or DUP) are also standing, the loyalist vote will be split and republican candidates commanding a minority of votes could get elected.

Furthermore, if the Conservative Party sets up branches in the province and, as it presumably hopes to do, wins over substantial numbers of recruits from one or other of the two main local unionist parties, this will result in large numbers of people basically of unionist persuasion coming under the influence and the discipline of a party that is, at base, liberal. The slushy liberalism that runs right through the Tory Party on the mainland will spread its infection to Ulster, where up to now, mercifully, it has been little felt. The established unionist parties in Ulster, for all their weaknesses and faults, are comprised largely of people of healthy patriotic outlook. The Trojan Horse of Conservatism will divide, dilute and weaken the unionist movement in Northern Ireland, and that will not strengthen the union.

But of course all this is very likely precisely what is in mind in the recent Tory decision to set up shop in Ulster. Loyalists in the province, be on your guard!

Sell-out in the air?

Britain and Argentina, so news bulletins announced glowingly last month, have begun to renew diplomatic links. The first meeting between British and Argentine government representatives took place recently in Spain, and further meetings are promised. All this, we are told, indicates the coming restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

If this is the case, we should all beware! Knowing the Argentines as we do, we find it extremely difficult to imagine any circumstances under which they would be sitting down cordially at a table with representatives of the British Government — unless they had good reason to believe that Britain was taking the first steps towards a sell-out of the Falklands. Argentina made possible the recent meeting — the first one at such a level since the Falklands War — by dropping its previous insistence that sovereignty over the Falklands would be on the agenda. By what means was it persuaded to do so? Was the Argentine Government given an 'unofficial' tip-off that Britain regarded the Falklands as 'negotiable' but could not yet openly say so? We have no way of knowing for certain. It is simply that, knowing the complexion of our own Foreign Office and the underlying intentions of our Government, we think that such an 'under-the-table' deal was very probable. Were it otherwise, it is difficult to see how the Argentine Government, by agreeing to the recent meeting, could have avoided a massive row at home. Watch this space!

Art lectures from Big Brother

On two successive Fridays last month BBC1's *Omnibus* programme treated us to some showings of material we very seldom are allowed to see. The programme was devoted to an examination of artistic life in Hitler's Germany.

When the programmes were announced in advance, we knew of course what to expect, and what we expected was what we got. Illustrations of Nazi art were accompanied by a sneering commentary by one of the

customary 'art' modernists which grew more and more tedious as it proceeded. The art of which the Third Reich approved was of course thoroughly 'philistine', 'reactionary' and 'banal', so narrator Paul Vaughan never tired of reminding us. Also, Mr. Vaughan must have said a hundred times, Nazi art was 'imposed' on Germany by totalitarian decree which would permit no other art forms to exist. The National Socialist art revolution, in case anyone does not know, amounted to an attempt to escape from the mishapen and ugly and to return to classical forms. Artists under National Socialism held to the very antiquated view that a statue of a man should resemble a man, that a painting of a horse should bear some similarity to a horse and that music should contain some element of harmony and melody instead of being merely a jangle of discordant noise. Such concepts, in the climate of today, are of course wholly unacceptable and fit only to be dismissed with olympian contempt. Nevertheless, for a brief few years between 1933 and 1945 they actually gained currency in one of the most highly cultured countries of Europe. Clearly the BBC's hired commentator found this an occasion for revulsion and scorn.

Part of Mr. Vaughan's message was that the protagonists of modernistic art forms were denied official recognition in Hitler's Germany and more or less forced to take their creations elsewhere. But one wondered, when listening to all this, how much had actually changed. Just what kind of a look-in do classicists get today — in Germany, Britain or for that matter anywhere else? How often do we hear a new piece of music that contains a tune? When do we ever see a new building that looks other than like a shapeless cube? As for artists, those of the more traditional school are of course 'tolerated' and we can see their products often if we walk around markets and local galleries, but when was the last time one of them was lionised by the cultural 'establishment' or had his paintings displayed, with complimentary narrative, on television?

The *Daily Mail* of October 13th, in its preview to the first of the *Omnibus* programmes, more or less hit the nail on the head when it said that: "Official German art from the Third Reich is not exactly verboten. But galleries and exhibitions tend to ignore it." Indeed they do, and it would be interesting to carry out an investigation as to the reasons why. No doubt the expectation of violent demonstrations by certain people, and of frequently smashed window panes, has something to do with it. Such are the types of people who manage art galleries and exhibitions today, however, that these kinds of reminders of where their artistic duties lie would probably be unnecessary. When art is excluded from public view by such up-to-date procedures as these, it is merely decency, good sense and 'progress'. When the same thing happens under a Hitler, however, it is 'totalitarian'.

The visual, however, is always of greater impact than the verbal, and Mr. Vaughan's repeated snivellings about art under Hitler did not prevent the viewer seeing and, hopefully, forming his own opinion about the art products created in that epoch. While here and there they included some that overstepped the bounds of proper proportion, they did feature many creations of genuine merit. An attempt clearly was being made to stage a new renaissance which represented a rejection of the formless and the distorted and a return to real artistic values. The experiment was only given 14 years before it was brought to an abrupt end, six of these years being years of war. A truly effective renaissance takes much

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'FREEDOM' IN THATCHER'S BRITAIN

JOHN TYNDALL writes an open letter to the Home Secretary

To: The Hon. Douglas Hurd
Secretary of State
The Home Office
London S.W.1

Dear Home Secretary,

In recent times, the head of your Government, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, has given great emphasis in her public pronouncements to the theme of 'freedom'. We have witnessed her going to the Soviet Union and delivering lectures to the leaders of that country on the benefits of a 'free' and 'open' society. We have heard similar sounds from her when she has spoken to the Poles. At the 1989 Conservative Party Conference, recently ended, once again the words 'freedom' and 'liberty' were to be heard with frequency passing from the Prime Minister's lips.

From all this, any outside observer of the British scene might conclude that Her Majesty's present Government, of which you and Mrs. Thatcher are members, is thoroughly committed to the concept of a wholly free and open society, with no areas of public debate being closed to discussion and no individuals or groups, however much their minority status, being prevented from exercising their full rights of free speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press and publishing.

In this letter I am going to give you a few facts which, assuming that you endorse the claim that Britain under the Conservatives is a truly free country, ought to give you cause for considerable concern.

SUPPRESSION OF OPINIONS

I am the head of a small political organisation known as the British National Party. In this capacity I have shared with my associates a number of experiences which together go to establish beyond doubt that Britain in the late 20th century is most decidedly **not** a free and open society but, on the contrary, one in which certain areas of debate are effectively sealed off from open public discussion and certain types of opinion are subject to a rigid censorship which, precisely because it is not official, is all the more obnoxious and sinister.

I will begin by relating to you some experiences we have had in the realm of so-called 'free speech' and 'freedom of assembly'. First, however, I think it right to arrive at a logical definition of what should be meant by these concepts.

To say that a man is 'free' to express an opinion on any subject he should choose is rather meaningless if such freedom is restricted to expression of such an opinion in a bus queue, on a railway station platform or in the privacy of his own or someone else's home. We can only really talk of free speech existing

when every one of us, of whatever opinion, has the facility to communicate our views to an audience of substantial numbers. That means that we must have free access to public places where such an audience can be assembled, and then must be able freely to advertise our intention to hold such an assembly to all those who may be interested in attending it. If these basic facilities are, by one device or another, withheld from us, the claim that we possess freedom of speech or freedom of assembly becomes pure fraud.

For several years, our party has had the experience of making application to local authorities for the use of municipally-owned premises for public meetings. Such authorities include local councils controlled by both Labour and Conservative majorities.

It has been our fate, in all cases where the local authority in question is Labour-controlled, for our applications to be refused outright — usually without even any pretence that the refusal is other than on grounds of discrimination against us on account of our political opinions. In just a few cases, such refusals have been couched in other terms, such as the need not to risk damage to property or — as another get-out — on the grounds that no premises are available on the date requested.

In the case of Conservative-controlled local authorities, the methods used to prevent our use of meeting halls have been somewhat different. Outright refusals on the grounds of our opinions have been absent, while resort to other excuses has been correspondingly greater. Of these, the pretext of a threatened damage to property has been the one most frequently employed. The overall result, however, has been the same: we have been effectively barred from exercising our rights of

assembly in the context of indoor meetings.

As fairly typical illustrations of what I mean, I am providing you with details of two particular cases, both experienced during the present year. During April our party applied to Kirklees Council in West Yorkshire (a Labour-controlled body) for the hire of a hall for the purpose of a public meeting in Dewsbury. The reply we received from the Council was as follows:-

"I have given careful consideration to your request but consider that usage by the British National Party will be at variance with the statutory obligations placed on local authorities by the Race Relations Act (1976) to:-
...make appropriate arrangements with a view to seeing that their various functions are carried out with due regard to the need: (a) to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, and (b) to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups."

Just where 'racial discrimination' came into the matter was not explained. If the Council was concerned that persons of certain racial groups would be denied entry into the meeting, there were no grounds for any such concern; our intention was to allow into the meeting any persons who wished to attend, with the proviso that we would reserve the right later to eject anyone acting in a manner prejudicial to good order. Quite aside from this, the Council had no business anticipating in advance an event that may not have happened; if we had held a meeting and broken the law by not allowing certain persons into it on grounds of race, it would have been for the appropriate authorities then to take legal action against us for so doing.

As for the claim of promoting "equality of opportunity...between persons of different racial groups," this is quite laughable when it is considered that Asian organisations had quite frequently in the past been allowed to use Council-owned premises for meetings while Whites were being refused this facility. How is that squared with the principle of 'equality of opportunity'?

Quite clearly, Kirklees Council made the decision to refuse our party the hire of premises for a lawful public meeting for no other reason than that we were the British National Party, and the Council did not like the colour of our politics.

In fact we consulted legal advice on this matter, and the advice we received was that the Council's reasons for refusing us hire as stated in its letter were quite preposterous and could easily be shot down in a court of law. The further advice, however, was that this would avail us little, as such an action against the Council in the courts would cost us a great deal of money and in the end would not ensure that

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MRS. THATCHER

Urges other countries to become 'open' societies while her own is closed

we could hire the hall requested, since in those circumstances the Council could quite easily refuse us hire on some alternative grounds against which we would have no legal redress.

CAPITULATION TO THREATS

Slightly different from this was our experience when we applied, also this year, to the Dolphin Centre in Darlington, a complex including a public meeting hall owned by the local municipal authority, in this case Conservative-controlled.

We were in the first place granted the hire that we sought. Upon announcement of this, a great local furore was raised by the local Labour Party and sundry other left-wing groups. From this there materialised an open threat that left-wing mobs would come to the meeting to 'demonstrate' (i.e. smash the meeting up). Thereupon the management of the Dolphin Centre changed its mind on the matter and wrote to us as follows:-

"Following consultation and much consideration, it has been decided that the meeting for the British National Party on June 10th in the Dolphin Centre should be cancelled.

"Concern has been expressed at the possible disruption to other activities at the Centre and risks to staff and property resulting from the meeting. In addition, it must be questioned whether the Centre is a suitable venue considering the number of women and children attending on Saturday and the threatened disruption of the town centre by other groups should the meeting take place..."

These two cases, though somewhat different in the circumstances involved, both have in common the fact that a perfectly lawful political party was in each case denied its right of assembly in a country in which such a right is supposed to be basic to national traditions. In the one case, a local authority was allowed to get away simply with saying to us in effect: "No, you cannot have a meeting in one of our halls because we are against your political beliefs." This is precisely the practice that has prevailed in Soviet Russia and other communist bloc countries, at least up till very recently, and which our Prime Minister and her Government have strongly attacked.

The other case, that of the Dolphin Centre in Darlington, opens up a further question of equally vital importance to the freedom on behalf of which our Prime Minister speaks so passionately. A threat was made to the effect that our meeting would be the target of acts of public disorder — **the target**, mark you. In other words, we were to be penalised for something that our opponents might do! I should not have to spell out to you the ramifications of such a penalty if it is allowed to become a general rule employed by public authorities for denying use of meeting facilities to specific types of organisation. It is perfectly within the power of left-wing groups practically anywhere in this country to 'arrange' rowdy demonstrations out of which a breach of the peace might ensue, and thereby to give local authorities, of whatever party complexion, an excuse to place a ban on our use of their premises.

The *reductio ad absurdum* of this should be perfectly obvious. It amounts to a situation in which left-wing organisations whose meetings are not likely to be subject to attacks by their opponents are allowed to hire premises for the

purpose of those meetings on the grounds that no threat to public order is thereby probable. On the other hand, those very same left-wing organisations, by themselves threatening breaches of the peace at the meetings of those to whom they are opposed, can cause a ban to be placed on virtually all such meetings — in the sense of denying the bodies seeking to hold them the premises in which to do so.

It means that the peaceful and the law-

being that, but for such 'provocation', no violent demonstrations of this kind would occur. Should this be what is in your mind, I might remind you that certain of your colleagues in the Conservative Party, notably Norman Tebbit and Kenneth Baker, have of late been the targets of similar rowdy and violent demonstrations by left-wing mobs on the occasion of visits by them to educational establishments. No doubt you would deny that

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY - REQUEST FOR USAGE OF DEWSBURY TOWN HALL

I refer to your undated letter requesting the usage of Dewsbury Town Hall for the British National Party on Saturday June 24th 1989 from 2pm to 5pm.

I have given careful consideration to your request but consider that usage by the British National Party will be at variance with the statutory obligations placed on Local Authorities by the Race Relations Act (1976) to:-

"make appropriate arrangements with a view to securing that their various functions are carried out with due regard to the need: a) to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and b) to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups".

Yours sincerely

BAN ON HIRE OF MEETING HALLS

This letter, from Kirklees Council, is typical of the refusals the BNP has received from local authorities all over the country

abiding are being gagged, while the rowdy and the violent are allowed full freedom!

It means, additionally, that those who would provoke a breakdown in public order are being given the most obvious encouragement to do so, while those who wish to campaign lawfully and peacefully for the things in which they believe are being correspondingly **discouraged**, and thereby induced to believe that legality and peaceful persuasion do not pay — from which some may conclude that other methods should thereby be adopted to further their political objectives.

And this is happening, Home Secretary, not behind the Iron Curtain, not in some distant banana republic, but in Great Britain — and under a Conservative Government!

The importance to organisations such as our own of the right of public assembly becomes seen as all the greater when it is realised that we are accorded virtually no facility whatever for the expression of our opinions on television or radio or in the newspapers — a subject to which I shall return later.

THE TYRANNY OF 'PUBLIC ORDER'

The withholding of a basic freedom on the pretext that this is necessary to the maintenance of public order is of course a practice that can be made to sound thoroughly plausible and reasonable by clever manipulation of words and by a thoroughly misleading presentation of the circumstances under which a 'threat' to public order is thought to exist. The organisation that is the intended victim of a breach of the peace can be made to appear at least partially responsible for that breach by the presentation of its presence as 'provocative'. You, Home Secretary, may even subscribe to the view that the repeated targeting of organisations like our own for outbreaks of violence by their opponents is occasioned by the 'provocative' nature of our views and utterances — the implication of this

in these cases the presence of such personages was 'provocative'. However, it did not prevent the rowdyism from occurring!

It is the time to move on, however, and explore further implications of the 'public order' principle being invoked as an excuse for the denial to law-abiding British subjects of their democratic rights. Upon the refusal of Kirklees Council to permit us the hire of a local premises for an indoor meeting, we chose to stage our meeting out of doors and made application to the police for use of a piece of common land in Dewsbury for that purpose.

In this case the application for the use of the land was granted, and a site was selected in the town for the holding of the meeting.

Immediately our intentions in this regard became known, there was the predictable outcry from our opponents — as in the case of Darlington, sundry left-wing groups, but with the additional involvement of organisations claiming to represent the local Black and Asian communities.

As it happened, on the other side of the coin we were aware of a very high degree of **sympathetic** interest in our proposed meeting on the part of ordinary members of the local public, in Dewsbury itself and in neighbouring areas of West Yorkshire. It therefore became imperative that we should have the facility to inform these members of the public of the location of the meeting so that they could attend. The police asked us to keep this location secret in the interests of public order — i.e. to prevent it becoming known to our opponents. We complied with this request and, as part of our policy of assisting the police, selected a rendezvous point in the town which we advertised to the public and from which we planned to redirect people to the actual location of the meeting at the very last moment.

On the day in question it became apparent that a considerable number of members of the

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'FREEDOM IN THATCHER'S BRITAIN

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public did wish to attend the meeting, many of them coming to the town centre of Dewsbury for that purpose. Those arriving early were permitted by the police to be directed to the location of the meeting, but others arriving later were not in fact permitted to get to the meeting at all.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS

When our own party of speakers and stewards arrived in the town for the meeting we were informed by the police that the meeting would have to begin half an hour ahead of the scheduled time. This meant of course that only those members of the public who had arrived half an hour early would be able to be present at its start. The police then made a further stipulation, which was that the meeting be terminated within half an hour — in other words at precisely the time it was advertised to begin! The result of course was that those who arrived in the town with the intention of coming to the meeting at the advertised time of 2.30 p.m. would only arrive when it was coming to an end.

Several hundred were present when the meeting began at 2 p.m. A police cordon surrounded the meeting place and prevented any further persons from entering the area. As the meeting got under way, hundreds more people were seen to be proceeding through the town with the object of arriving at the meeting in time for its advertised start at 2.30. In the event, because of the early start and premature finish and because of the police cordon surrounding the area of the meeting they were prevented from attending it.

I am fully conversant with the provisions of part of Section 14 of the Public Order Act of 1986 which empower the police to regulate both the length of time taken by a public assembly and the numbers of people attending it. I would submit, however, that these powers require to be exercised with great care and discretion if the spirit of the law governing public assemblies is to be observed. Police actions on this occasion clearly were decided on the pretext of preventing a breach of the peace. However, I would submit that actions of this nature, where they might come into conflict with the requirements of free speech and freedom of assembly, should only be permitted in instances where the freedoms being affected are those of the bodies and individuals seen to be **threatening** public order, not when they are those who are simply the targets of disorder. On this occasion in Dewsbury it was abundantly clear which of the two conflicting factions was out to commit a breach of the peace and which was the intended victim of that breach of the peace. Use of public order legislation affecting people's freedom of movement should have been applied only in the case of the former.

The outcome of this event was that a very large number of people who desired to attend our meeting were prevented from doing so. A country in which this is permitted cannot be claimed to be a country in which there is freedom of assembly.

EXPERIENCE AT BRADFORD

These restrictions placed on us in Dewsbury, however, were relatively mild when compared with restrictions placed upon us in the course of a later public meeting in Bradford, held on September 23rd. As in the case of Darlington and Dewsbury, we first applied for the hire of a hall in the town. This was again refused by the local Council. We then applied to hold an outdoor meeting in the centre of Bradford, mindful of the fact that a large public rally of Moslems had been held there a few weeks previously for the purpose of calling for a ban on the book *The Satanic Verses*, by Salman Rushdie. This assembly of Asians in the city centre was permitted; that of native-born Britons which we applied for was not permitted.

We were informed that we would not be allowed to hold any outdoor rally except somewhere in the outer part of the city area. To this we agreed with reluctance. We then requested the police that we be permitted to use a site in the Eccleshill district. No response to this was forthcoming from the police and it was made clear to us that the police did not want the location of the meeting disclosed — again in the interests of 'public order'.

We told the police that it was essential that we know where the meeting was to be held in order that we may, as at Dewsbury, advertise it to the local public. This request for knowledge of the location was not granted.

We thereupon made the decision to advertise a rendezvous point at a park in the Eccleshill district with the intention that our own party stewards would redirect people to the meeting from that point on the day — assuming that it was not too far away.

In the final event, the location of the meeting was not disclosed to us until, under police escort, our party members arrived there. This was a place on the edge of a sports field close to the very outer city limits, far from any place where crowds of people were in the habit of assembling. The police then informed

us that our meeting, as at Dewsbury, could only be of half an hour's duration. This made it completely impossible for us to redirect people from the advertised rendezvous point to the actual site of the meeting in time for them to arrive before the meeting concluded.

In addition to this, we have been advised that police issued a press statement recommending people **not** to proceed to the rendezvous point at Eccleshill. In addition to this, we have also been able to establish that certain police officers did themselves turn up at that rendezvous point at the advertised time and proceeded to convey totally misleading information to those arriving there concerning the meeting — all directed towards ensuring that, by one device or another, they would not go to the actual place where the meeting was being held.

The outcome of this episode was that only a small fraction of those wishing to attend our meeting in Bradford were able to do so, and they were in fact only our own party members and supporters. No such thing as 'freedom of assembly' can be said to exist when those assembling are only allowed to speak to the already 'converted'.

As in the case of Dewsbury, all these police actions were explained as being necessary to the maintenance of public order. Again it was those who were the targets of a threatened breach of public order who were deprived of their rights, not those who were the intending perpetrators of that breach.

A near repeat performance of this procedure was experienced by us in Birmingham the following Saturday, September 30th. Again we had applied to the Council for the use of a hall. Again we had been refused. Again we applied to the police for the use of a public place on common land for an outdoor meeting. Again the police would give us no commitment concerning this in time for us properly to advertise the venue to the public. Again we selected a venue ourselves to be advertised which would serve as a rendezvous

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B.N.P. PUBLIC MEETING IN BRADFORD

Shunted to a sports field on the edge of town, with no advertising to the public permitted by Mrs. Thatcher's police

point for redirection to the actual venue on the day. Again, when the day came we were given another venue and prevented by the police, on pain of arrest, from placing party representatives at the advertised rendezvous point and redirecting people from there to the location of the meeting. We had the slight consolation that in this case the location we were given was a busy public thoroughfare in the city centre instead of a field on the city's outskirts. In this case we were able to obtain something of an audience in the way of Saturday afternoon shoppers, but this was not the audience we had sought and advertised for. It was not the would-be audience that had proceeded to our rendezvous point with the intention of attending the meeting.

As on the previous occasions, all this was done on the pretext of preserving 'public order'.

The cases I have related to you are only the most recent ones to arise in my experience. My acquaintance with the practice of local authorities of refusing the hire of meeting halls to organisations such as our own extends back to the 1970s, and I can testify that the practice has been constant — varying only in the excuses put forward to justify such refusals. The practice on our own part of attempting to hold outdoor meetings in those places where we have been prevented from obtaining facilities for indoor meetings is a more recent one, but experience of it so far establishes quite clearly that the 'powers-that-be' are fully mobilised and organised to ensure that, outdoor as well as indoor, we will not be granted our proper rights of assembly in anything other than the purely nominal sense. As I have made clear earlier, freedom of assembly is only real if it incorporates the ability properly to advertise the assembly in question. Thereafter it is only real if it permits unfettered access to the place of assembly on the part of those to whom the event has been advertised.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

I can already anticipate, Home Secretary, the thrust of your reply to the representations contained in this letter. I anticipate that it will be along something like the following lines:-

(1) That decisions concerning access to places of assembly, whether these be indoor or outdoor, are the responsibility of those authorities on the spot — in the former case the responsibility of local municipal authorities owning the halls applied for, and in the case of outdoor venues the responsibility sometimes also of the local heads of police. In either event, I anticipate that you will claim that the matter is not the responsibility of the Government.

(2) That in a democracy the right of people to free speech and free assembly has to be balanced against the right of other people in the near vicinity to go about their business in peace, free from any disturbance that may result from the exercise of right of assembly on the part of a group that attracts hostile opposition — that in such cases the senior police officers on the spot have to tread a narrow path between these two rights and to achieve the best possible such balance in the circumstances prevailing. In this case again, responsibility is thrown from government onto others.

While your own way of phrasing these points may be different from that in which I have done so here, I think I am not wrong in anticipating that the message conveyed will not substantially differ. If this be the case, I must tell you that such a defence simply will not do.

Any government that purports to be a defender of the rights and freedoms supposedly traditional to this country has the duty of ensuring that, at all times and in all places, the power of authorities other than itself is not abused in this regard. If certain practices are employed, whether by local municipal authorities or by police officers, which result in a gross interference in people's traditional rights it is the duty of the Government in being to take whatever steps are necessary to put an end to such abuses. Anything short of this is a cop-out.

As for the question of the balance between people's right to assembly and other people's right to proceed about their business in peace, this sounds all very fine as a statement of abstract principle, but when it begins to become applied in the manner that I have cited in this letter it becomes the thin end of the wedge of totalitarianism. Marxist regimes of the kind that have existed behind the Iron Curtain and elsewhere in the world during this century could quite easily put up precisely this argument in support of curbs on their opponents to be imposed at will. Doesn't it sound far better to say that you are restricting people's rights of assembly in order to preserve public order and spare ordinary members of the public the inconvenience of riot and mayhem than to admit that you are curbing those same rights because you dislike the complexion of the politics of those seeking to exercise them?

I would have thought that common sense would tell us in what instances it is reasonable to curb people's right of assembly so that other people might be spared the discomfort of a breach of the peace. This would surely be when those assembling are clearly intending to do so for the purpose of mobilising to commit some disorderly act. Where this clearly is not the case, and where those seeking to exercise their rights of assembly are doing so for perfectly lawful purposes, I submit that it is not reasonable or just to impose restrictions upon them in the cause of preventing those in the vicinity suffering the consequences of a disturbance that others — to wit, their opponents — are bent on creating.

Obviously, every reasonable procedure aimed at minimising the distress and inconvenience to the ordinary public resulting from a political event should be applied, and we would support its application. I submit that the procedures applied in the cases cited here have not been reasonable in that they have effectively cancelled out our right of assembly and our right to be heard.

MEETING HALLS: NEED FOR UNIVERSAL RIGHT OF HIRE

Quite clearly, the best way to minimise the distress and inconvenience caused to the public by the type of assembly we wish to hold is to permit that assembly to be held at an indoor location, where the course of the meeting itself should not prevent the ordinary public outside going about their business in

peace. It may of course be that, should a rowdy and disorderly demonstration be mounted by opponents outside the entrance to such an indoor location, some distress and inconvenience could be caused to the public in the vicinity. However, that would be less likely than if the assembly is on public ground out of doors. I therefore put it to you that the first duty of any government that is concerned with freedom is to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that all organisations applying to local authorities for the hire of meeting halls should be granted that right of hire. This right is in fact already enshrined in law in the case of meetings held in support of candidates standing for election to parliament or local government, the applicable law being the Representation of the People Act of 1949. The logical and proper step would be to extend the provisions of this Act to cover all types of public meeting, whether for the purpose of elections or not.

In the meantime, in the case of those local authorities that are Conservative-controlled it surely should not be beyond the power of your own party, Home Secretary, to apply a degree of internal party discipline to the party's constituency branches so as to compel their representatives on county, city, borough and district councils to uphold this right of free assembly in the case of all bodies applying for hire of council-owned premises. If thereby some risk of damage to property is incurred, then that is surely a risk that must be taken, and where necessary paid for as a small price to pay for the freedom in which your party leader professes so loudly to believe.

This, as I have indicated, would reduce the incidence of public disturbance though not eliminate it. Disturbances could take place outside halls being used for meetings, and they could take place in other public places where meetings are being held in the open air. There is no way of ensuring the complete prevention of this while rowdy left-wing mobs are able to mobilise in this country.

I submit, however, that in this case the deployment of police in the maintenance of public order should never be such as to compromise the right of British citizens to free assembly — at least in those cases where it can be perceived that the purpose of such assembly is peaceful and orderly.

DUTY OF HOME SECRETARY

The heads of police in all counties in mainland Britain are ultimately responsible to you as Home Secretary. It should be fully within your power to give to those heads of police such instructions as are necessary for the right of assembly on the part of those with peaceful and orderly intent always to be upheld. That you have not given such instructions in the past is an omission; should you not give them in the future, in the light of what has happened in some places in this country this year as outlined in this letter, it will be seen by many to amount to complicity on your part in a conspiracy to deprive British citizens holding certain opinions of their basic freedoms — and this against the background of your Prime Minister's and Government's loud declarations in support of 'freedom' everywhere in the world.

In the case of the events in Dewsbury that I

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'FREEDOM IN THATCHER'S BRITAIN

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have related here, you should know something, for what happened there on June 24th this year was highly publicised and was the subject of some considerable public controversy for some days afterwards. You will no doubt recall that, in consequence of these events, some representations were made to you that new legislation should be introduced empowering the Home Secretary to place a ban, not only on public processions (or marches) which may result in breaches of the peace, but also on public meetings thought to fall into the same category. You will surely not need persuading that, if such legislation ever were to get onto the statute book, it would place decision as to who is can hold a public meeting in this country in the hands of the mobsters of politics, who are able to organise a public disturbance, as I have indicated, just about anywhere where they desire a march or meeting not to be held.

This latter point brings me to another, which is vital importance. As the law is applied at present, those bent on suppressing others' freedom of assembly and freedom of speech by violent and rowdy means have every incentive to continue with their activities — because they are getting away with precisely the thing they are aiming to do. If you, Home Secretary, wish to strike a blow for public peace and order by bringing these rowdy disturbances to an end, all you have to do is demonstrate to those responsible that they achieve nothing by their actions. If these mobsters know that no amount of demonstrating and no amount of rioting will prevent those they oppose from exercising their freedoms — while at the same time the creation of such incidents only gives them extra publicity — they will soon come to see that their efforts are futile, and they will discontinue them. As long as this is not done,

they will continue to derive encouragement that rioting pays.

OTHER CURBS ON FREEDOM

Were it not for the need to achieve some limitation of the length of this letter, I could discourse in equal detail upon other areas in which our democratic freedoms in this country are being effectively suppressed. As things are, I will mention them but briefly here as follows:-

(1) Frank and free discussion of matters pertaining to the vital question of race in this country has been gravely eroded by 'race relations' laws, which make it a punishable offence for someone to describe ethnic minority groups other than in terms of glowing compliment. Of this I know something for I have served a term of imprisonment under these laws — imprisonment for something I wrote and published.

(2) There is today no such thing as the 'freedom of the press' in this country in any meaningful sense. All the press is subject to censorship — but not primarily the censorship of government, simply the censorship of the press itself. Power to impose this rests with a tiny minority of very wealthy men, not elected by the people, who own most of the newspapers we read. A further censorship of the press exists in the form of the power of other wealthy interests to ruin newspapers by the withdrawal of advertising revenue. Under these circumstances, the claim that we have 'freedom of the press' in this country is pure sham.

(3) Much the same kind of power can be exercised over the world of book publishing — by the threat of boycott (or worse) against the major bookshop chains, by the withholding of review publicity from books by major newspapers and by all manner of other pressures that can be, and are, applied against publishing companies themselves. Again, I am in the position to know something about this book censorship, having myself written and

published a book which all major newspapers refused to review and all major bookshop chains refused to stock. The revisionist historian David Irving also has had experience of the same process.

(4) The views of certain minority groups, such as our own party and others holding to similar doctrines, are effectively banned from being aired by means of the broadcasting networks. This should be no surprise to you on account of what your Government must obviously know about the left-wing bias of the BBC — a bias which even Conservatives at times find repugnant, not to say alarming. Yet your Government has so far given not the slightest sign of any intention to break the left-wing near-monopoly of the BBC or to take any other measures which would ensure that all minority viewpoints, and not just those which meet with BBC approval, get a fair hearing.

In conclusion, Home Secretary, what has been presented here is, I would claim, strong evidence that, while the head of your Government is proclaiming regularly to the world that the cause of 'freedom' must be fought for and defended, and that our own country serves as a shining example to the world in this respect, the reality is that little freedom exists in Britain at all for certain categories of people and certain categories of political opinion. I expect of course that you will wish to deny such a claim. But if you are to do so I would respectfully suggest that the onus is on you to provide evidence that the cases I have related to you in this letter do not involve a conflict between the idea of 'freedom' as expressed in the pronouncements of Mrs. Thatcher and the reality of 'freedom' as experienced by people like myself and the party that I represent.

So do you deny what I have said? And if you do not, can you tell me what steps your department of government has in mind to remedy the situation?

Yours sincerely
JOHN TYNDALL

Chairman, British National Party

THE PRINCIPLE OF 'SELF-DETERMINATION' EXAMINED

The history of the migrations of the Indo-European peoples, says EDDY BUTLER, makes nonsense of the theory that there are 'moral' limits to national borders

"...EVEN this year a so-called 'nationalist' — of the 'British Nationalist' variety — has called for a future 'Great Britain' to divide up Africa between this country, France and Germany. In other words, what is being propounded is a false nationalism, a grotesque imperialism which goes beyond the lawful limits of nationalism...We believe in self-determination not only for ourselves but for all other peoples, since this is the only moral position that one can take."

The above passage is taken from the current

issue of *Nationalism Today*, an occasional tabloid produced by a body calling itself the 'National Front' but more popularly known as the Gaddafi or Loony Front. The passage introduces a reprinted article by an ardent Zionist, the substance of which the editor clearly approves. The thrust of this article is that nationalism ('true nationalism') is only necessary to cure certain ills from which a nation may be suffering, after which it should be disbanded. If, instead, nationalism expands its parameters beyond these limited horizons it

becomes a 'false nationalism' which "regards the nation as an end in itself" and will strive for 'world-wide supremacy'. In this Zionist's own words, "Original nationalism inspires the people to struggle for what it lacks...But when nationalism transgresses its lawful limits, when it tries to do more than overcome a deficiency, it becomes guilty of what has been called *hubris*...it crosses the holy border and grows presumptuous...And this," reflects the author, who was writing in the 1920s(!), "is the

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situation today."

Most of the material in this publication from which I have quoted is of such a lamentably noxious nature that to present a lengthy critique of it would merely be an exercise in morbidity. As just one more example of its inanity, one further quotation from *Nationalism Today* should suffice: "Michelangelo is the thin end of the pornographic wedge." And there is worse than this! One would like to accuse these people of political necrophilia, but their theories and sordid ideals have never in fact lived, never will live and indeed are wholly divorced from the natural forces of life.

Now to a Zionist what I am about to say may well sound presumptuous, and it may indeed transgress his holy Talmudic lawful limits. It may well offend the high moral and mosaically lawful stance of the Loony Front. But I am bound to say that such considerations do not weigh particularly heavily with me!

THE REAL WORLD

Let us take a look at the real world, and see if the *weltanschauung* of this new NF-Zionist axis has any validity. We shall seek out where the 'limits' to nationalism, lawful or otherwise, actually lie. We shall discern to which 'morality' we should subscribe. We shall ponder whether 'self-determination' ever has been characteristic of life. In total, let us see if these people's theories are in harmony with the actions of mankind down the ages. We shall then see who speaks with a truthful voice, and who seeks merely to corrupt our minds.

The migration of various folkdoms and tribes across the globe to colonise new tracts of land is in fact intrinsic to any overview of the history of humanity. Such new territories were seldom unoccupied prior to colonisation, and the latter process has therefore naturally and inevitably led to strife. The desperate battle for survival and procreation that life on this planet has always been is the foremost, while at the same time the eternal, law of nature — a law which we ignore at our peril. This process can be seen in the animal kingdom as much as in the human one — which of course is only to be expected, as man is an animal just like any other. Indeed the same forces, in essence, rule all living things down to the most primitive vegetable organism. We find that nature is unbiased and impassionate — and it takes no prisoners!

It is a natural dynamic that any void will be filled. Animals, plants and sea creatures have evolved to flourish in all earthbound environments. Similarly, mankind — the only species which can to some extent control its own environment — has spread over all the corners of the globe. Permanent bases have even been established in the most inhospitable parts of Antarctica. In earlier times, Mongolian hunters wandering the northern ice floes crossed to the Americas and spread out to colonise a vast and empty continent. They were then, much later, conquered and colonised by Europeans. If an indigenous people is not capable, for whatever reason, of defending the territory which it has occupied perhaps millennia ago, then that people will suffer conquest and likely obliteration as soon as a more dynamic migratory folk appears on its shores. In the Americas, the effect has been obvious. Yet, if the NF-Zionist scribblers are to be consistent with their principles, they



NORSE INVADER

The influence of these conquerers and colonisers has played a vital part in the shaping of our national identity, as has also that of the Saxons before them and that of the Celts before them. These tribes did not feel bound by international 'laws' which fixed territorial boundaries for all eternity; they took what they were strong enough to take — with results for which later generations have had every reason to be grateful.

would have to advocate that the hundreds of millions of Whites now occupying the American continent should vacate it and leave it to the descendants of its original inhabitants!

It could, on the other hand, accurately be said of today that the British have lost their racial cohesion and vigour and are paying the price: inundation by an invading multitude of alien colonists. How this situation resolves itself is of course very largely up to us in this movement.

INDO-EUROPEANS

The most dynamic of all the peoples of the earth have undoubtedly been those descended from the Indo-Europeans, the Aryans of legend. The migrations of these highly vigorous peoples over the past 4,000 years have been the single most important feature of human history, and it is of course from them, the Indo-Europeans, that we British derive.

Needless to say, the Indo-Europeans have

not been alone in their capacity for conquest. We have seen that the Americas were originally settled by Mongolian stock. Other Mongoloid peoples, such as the hordes of Genghis Khan, spread out far to the West. Turkic tribes have spread out over much of Asia. Attila the Hun rampaged through the heart of Europe. Even the Negro Bantus spread out across Africa from their original heartland in Guinea, at the expense of the Bushmen. But none of these migrations, or countless others that have not been mentioned here, compare with the achievement of the Indo-Europeans — in the first place a numerically quite small people but one with an insatiable appetite for travel and conquest, a yearning to see what lies over the horizon, and an inquisitive and creative genius that has taken man to the moon and the threshold of outer space.

Sweeping down from their northern

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THE PRINCIPLE OF 'SELF-DETERMINATION' EXAMINED

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homelands after 2,000 BC in successive waves, the Indo-Europeans were responsible for founding the highest civilisations known to man. It must be remembered that now the term 'Indo-European' has become essentially a linguistic one. Millions of Negroes speak versions of Indo-European languages, such as English or French. In the early days of migration, however, there was a much closer correlation between language and race, so that it is permissible to refer to these early folk-wanderings as racially Indo-European.

The first Indo-European civilisation was that started after 2,000 BC by the Hittites, when they invaded Asia Minor. They were followed by waves of settlers to Greece — the first, the Ionians, arriving after 1850 BC. In Greece this led to the Golden Age of Mycenaean civilisation, with Achaeans following and reinforcing the Ionians after 1500 BC. Meanwhile the Hurrians advanced over the Caucasus, setting themselves up as a ruling *elite* over all the Middle Eastern cultures, invading Egypt in 1650 BC, where they were called the Hyskos, meaning 'Chiefs of Foreign Lands'.

Around 1500 BC, the Aryans reached the Indus Valley and rapidly established their supremacy over the native Dravidians, founding a rich civilisation but one that later gradually degenerated through racial miscegenation. Ultimately these people were lost to the Aryan world, although they have left an undying legacy in the caste system in India. At the same time, waves of Aryans settled in what is now Iran — although again their racial stock was changed by miscegenation and had degenerated by about 480 BC.

The next wave of Indo-European migration is associated with the Middle Bronze Age 'Urnfield Culture', which spread over most of Central and Northern Europe and down to the Near East after 1300 BC. This movement led to the first Indo-European influences reaching Britain, although it is unlikely that at this stage any large-scale settlement took place. During this period the Latin peoples settled in what is now Italy, whence sprang the Roman Empire, and the Nordic Dorians moved into Greece, paving the way for the high flowering of Classical Hellenic civilisation. Further folk movements, on the part of those known as the 'Sea Peoples', swept over the Eastern Mediterranean and led to the foundation of coastal settlements in what is now Palestine. These people, the Philistines (from whom the name Palestine is derived), were, although small in numbers, exceptionally warlike. For example, they slaughtered a much larger Israelite army under Saul on the Plain of Jezreel in 1010 BC.

THE HALLSTATT CULTURE

The 'Urnfield Culture' gradually developed into the Iron-Age 'Hallstatt Culture' — by 800 BC. This was a culture closely associated with the Celts. It is from this phase that the first large-scale Indo-European migrations came to Britain, although initially the migrations were a very gradual process. The movement of skilled nomadic Indo-European horsemen,

such as the Cimmerians and the Scythians, over the Caucasus, into Asia Minor and through to the Balkans from 750 BC to 500 BC led to the development of the 'La Tene Culture' from out of the Hallstatt Culture. This represented the high point of Celtic civilisation and expansion. These Celts settled the Po Valley in Northern Italy around 400 BC, and the Gauls even sacked Rome in 387 BC. They then advanced to Northern Spain and across to Asia Minor, with the Galatians reaching Byzantium in 278 BC. The arrival in these islands of the Brittonic-speaking Celts (modern-day Welsh) is also associated with this period. A third wave of Celtic migrants reached Britain after 100 BC, these being known to us as the Belgae.

The arrival of the Belgae in Britain was influenced by the first stirrings of the Germanic peoples, for in 113-101 BC the Celto-Germanic tribes, the Cimbri and the Teutones, menaced the Roman Empire. However, the Germanic tribes, hailing from the northern forests, only became a serious threat to Rome after 350 AD, by which time the original healthy racial stock of the Latin peoples had been drastically and dangerously diluted with non-Indo-European blood. By this time, Germanic tribes stretched threateningly along the Roman border, from the Low Countries to the Crimea. When they unleashed themselves against the crumbling, degenerate and effete Roman Empire, they established a number of successor states. The Ostrogoths took over Italy. The Visigoths occupied Western France and North East Spain. The Lombards settled in Northern Italy, the Burgundians in South Eastern France, the Suevi in North Western Spain and the Franks in Northern France. Meanwhile the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settled of course in what is now England.

Often these Germanic settlers merely established themselves as a governing warrior aristocracy over the indigenous Romanised and Mongrelised inhabitants. Such states inevitably fell with time. For example, the Vandals moved through Southern Spain to North Africa and established a kingdom in what is now Tunisia in 429 AD. Due to their isolated position and numerical weakness, these Vandals were eventually destroyed by the resurgent Byzantine Empire in 535 AD.

When, however, migrations amounted more to outright colonisation, particularly of areas inhabited predominantly by earlier Indo-European migrants, such movements were of lasting benefit. This was the case with Britain.

These Nordic folk-wanderings continued for a long time after the fall of Rome. From 793 AD, the Norse, Danish and Swedish Vikings ranged over a vast area, strengthening the Indo-European gene pool in the British Isles; colonising parts of France and Russia, settling in Iceland and Greenland and discovering the Continent of America. The effects of a worsening climate, combined with miscegenation with the Eskimos, led to the eventual extinction of the isolated Greenland settlements.

LAND HUNGER

The Crusading movement, which led to the establishment of a number of feudal aristocratic states in the Eastern Mediterranean, was

largely the result of land hunger in Western Europe. Interestingly, when in 1204 the Crusaders sacked Byzantium (a Christian centre, this disproving any religious motive), their most significant opponents were the Varangian Guard of the Eastern emperors. The Varangian Guard was composed of the descendants of Vikings and English emigres who settled in the Crimea, where a Gothic element had survived since 200 AD.

The Crusader movement also diverted much of its energy to the reconquest of Spain, where the Nordic warrior nobility had been swamped by the high tide of Islam. When in 1492 the reconquest was completed by the capture of Granada, Spain expelled its alien inhabitants, the Moors and the Jews. Although the impetus for Spain's recovery was undoubtedly due to Nordic martial valour, it was backed by a Christian ideology which accepted any Moors or Jews who claimed to have changed their religion. When Spain propelled itself onto the world with refreshed vigour (also in 1492 Columbus discovered America, though he was not the first), her Nordic nobility dissipated itself with a proselytising Christian zeal. Of all the vast domains once subject to Spain, only Argentina and Uruguay can still be regarded as white countries, although in Chile and Paraguay white *elites* still dominate.

BRITAIN TAKES LEAD

The opening up of the world in the wake of Christopher Columbus and other great explorers led to another important phase of Indo-European migration. The premier power involved in this new folk-wandering was of course Britain. Like the earlier folk-wanderings, that of the British spread out not so much as a result of government action or policy as the result of some great natural reflex. Indeed the British Government for much of the 19th century actively tried to restrain the growing colonial movement. Great white states were forged in this time, in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Until recently, despite the near presence of alien populations in many cases, the danger of miscegenation was largely avoided — even in such places as Kenya and Rhodesia, where the white colonists were vastly outnumbered. Of course, political inertia in the original Indo-European homelands has led to the surrender of many of these conquests and, later, to the spread of multi-racialism.

On the Eurasian continental land mass other folk movements took place. After the great Germanic folk-wanderings, Indo-European Slavic tribes moved westwards, occupying vacated German territory up to the River Elbe. Ever since the Middle Ages, the Germans have been pushing eastwards. During this century the *Drang nach Osten* has of course suffered setbacks.

Under Ivan the Terrible in 1558, the Russians, a mixture of Nordic and Slavic Indo-Europeans, also pushed steadily eastwards, reaching the Pacific Ocean in 1645. This Russian expansion also led to the absorption of numerous non-Indo-European tribes, such as the Tartars, who adopted Russian speech, and it has resulted in a significant proportion of the Russian racial stock possessing alien

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genes.

It will be noted that in the 20th century forces have come into play which have led to the weakening of the most vital Indo-European folkdoms. This century has witnessed suicidal internecine warfare waged for the sake of alien-inspired ideologies. Nations such as Britain have voluntarily surrendered control of vast empires. These once vital powers have also, without exception, been inundated with alien immigration and suffer from a potentially fatal and creeping miscegenation.

CALL OF THE WEAK

The notion of 'self-determination', once unheard of, has come into such fashionable usage that the National Front of today has decided to champion it. But this notion merely represents the call of the weak for crumbs of comfort from the table of the strong. It plays no part in the real world. 'Self-determination' is merely another device, derived from the same ideologically alien creed, to appeal to and then to distort the 'morality' of the Indo-European.

There is undoubtedly a flaw in the psyche of the Indo-European that allows him to be deluded into planning his own destruction. We can point to those aliens who foster ideologies which divide and weaken the Indo-European. However, without some fundamental weakness in the thinking of the Indo-European himself — a certain naivety, an Achilles heel that has been spotted by his external enemies, he, the Indo-European, would never succumb.

Today's National Front, quite possibly without even realising it, is part of the disease, having been seduced by silken words into capitulation and betrayal and into the habit of toadying up to Zionism. This is just the latest example of the Front's desperate quest for soul-mates amongst racial aliens of every stripe. However, you cannot find such common ground with races that have different souls, different aspirations and different psychologies. For example, it is to be expected that many Jews would deny the need for territorial expansion as a basis for their nationalism. They can control their destiny by an expansion of their financial and commercial interests. So it could be said that for a Jewish Nationalist (a Zionist) it is indeed 'false nationalism' to "regard the nation as an end in itself." Israel is merely symbolic. The same hardly applies to any Indo-European nation, especially Britain; for us the nation is everything. All races tick to a different rhythm. It is only in the field of abstract ideas, completely out of harmony with the natural cycle of life, that common ground between different races exists and can be found amongst the ideological baggage of those followers of alien-inspired universalistic creeds.

As for the idea of 'self-determination' itself, the whole sweep of our history, of which I have tried to sketch a few vital milestones, is a contradiction and denial of it. Just supposing that our Indo-European ancestors had had their heads filled with such claptrap! They, all of them, would have remained stagnant in some original homeland, probably in time totally inadequate in resources to sustain them, while vast areas of the outside world

stagnated equally, due to the absence in them of dynamic races able to put their resources to effective use. Indeed, all those homelands of today, to which the writers of the National Front and their Zionist allies would have their people confined in accordance with the principle of 'self-determination', were themselves at some time in the distant past colonised by those very same peoples in active defiance of that very principle.

FOLLOWING NATURAL IMPULSE

Throughout history, the Indo-European folk-wanderings have been very largely the result of an innate natural impulse that lies within the soul. They were simply reflex actions on the part of peoples who were not hidebound by imposed 'moralities' or by the invented laws of racial aliens. Those peoples did not live in ages of mass-communication, as we do, in which ideas and their presentation and packaging are all-important. There was, for example, no Vandal National Party to direct the settlement of North Africa, no ideological magazine in which ideas concerning this settlement could be expounded, ideas which could be put into practice in order to maintain and preserve such conquests for an eternity. At the same time there was not a counter-doctrine of ideas that could be used against those Vandals to divert them from their natural course, a doctrine of the kind that has led to the propagation of universalistic creeds and laws to undermine the strong and sustain the weak.

It is in the order of things that, if peoples sit back and endeavour merely to keep that which they hold, a form of degeneracy and softness sets in. Nature tells us that either we push forward or we are pushed back. Sometimes of course, although a nation may be virile and dynamic, it does not at all times perceptibly expand. There may be unutilised resources within the borders of its own homeland which it needs to tap; or perhaps its technology has not developed sufficiently to allow external expansion. Nevertheless, the same law applies. If a people ceases to strive in some kind of forward direction, it ceases to be.

In the final analysis, the purpose of our existence is to further our own kindred — to reproduce, to breed, to expand. The survival and well-being of our kind is everything. The successful procreation of our genes is the only 'moral' law to which we can commit our existence. To deny this is to deny our existence itself, and will ultimately lead to the extinction of our people. We will be outbred, destroyed by miscegenation and eventually displaced.

The vigour which we must, of necessity, harness in order to revive the fortunes of Britain may well be unleashed, at some future time, into a new age of Nordic folk-wandering, as happened in Spain after the reconquest. If that is to be our destiny, then let no-one deny our children; and let us ensure that any future migrants and colonists are not lost to the race through interbreeding with the conquered.

The Indo-Europeans are not just the most vigorous of peoples; they are also the bearers of the highest and most creative civilisations known to man, with a marked absence of arbitrary cruelty or barbarity. In any future overseas expansion, we face two distinct possibilities. One is the total colonisation of a territory by our own people. The other is

partial colonisation, which must thereby incorporate the subjugation of a native people, possibly in order to extract natural resources of some kind. Given the civilised nature of the Aryan spirit, any such subject people would have little to fear from our overlordship.

However, to us the second of these two alternatives would be much the less preferable one. The prospect of ruling over racial aliens always brings with it the danger of miscegenation, the disease which destroyed Aryan genes in the Indus Valley, Iran, Asia Minor, Latin America and, to a lesser extent, Greece, Italy and Spain. In such a situation, racial separation, by means of the setting up of rigidly enforced native reserves, would be a necessity. Also, it is to be hoped that the trauma of present-day multi-racialism will indelibly implant itself on the minds of our descendants, so that the madness is never repeated.

The other prospect, that of total colonisation and settlement, would require the absence, in the areas concerned, of any alien racial element — or else its systematic removal. Given the immense problems we are now facing for our very survival, such schemes would in any case be a matter for our children to decide upon, and any initial expansion would most likely involve the proper development of resources in such under-utilised lands as Canada and Australia.

Does this take us beyond the bounds of nationalism? The answer must be a categorical No! The nation is the people, the folk; it is not a piece of territory. To regard present-day national frontiers as rigid and fixed for all time is to deny history. Geographical frontiers are transitory. To the Indo-European, the drive to thrust them back is eternally instinctive. The very settlement of Britain itself derives from the migration of Indo-Europeans to these islands some 2,500 years ago. Nature's laws then are the same as nature's laws now. If our forefathers worried about transgressing the 'lawful limits' of their time in obedience to some principle of 'self-determination', we would not be here now. To snivel about the 'morality' of our doing the same as they did is to betray our inheritance. We can never be shackled to anti-life doctrines which seek to deny our folkish destiny. We must look at the broad sweep of events from the countless exploits of our long-distant ancestors to a thousand years hence. We cannot deny ourselves. We cannot deny our children. We must be masters of our own destiny!

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AFTER THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

IVOR BENSON looks at the latest machinations aimed at ensnaring Britain in the European Monetary System

THE BRITISH PEOPLE waited with baited breath after Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left the Conservative Party conference at Blackpool on Wednesday, October 11th, retreating to his home in the country to work undisturbed on his *magnum opus*, a speech to be delivered to the party on Thursday.

As it turned out, the mountain that was in labour gave birth to a mouse. Mr. Lawson's eagerly awaited speech was an insult to the intelligence, and was correctly summed up by the *Daily Telegraph* commentator Simon Heffer:-

"Mr. Lawson had little to say. The services of a good sub-editor would have allowed him to cut his speech to a paragraph or two. One of these would have been: 'Bluntly I have to tell you that there is no alternative, and the policy will work.'"

The speech was no more than a series of assertions, with no attempt whatever to explain his policy or answer any of the criticism of it. The 'standing ovation' which has become a regular feature of all party conferences, had more to do with the need of the delegates to present a picture of solidarity than with genuine appreciation of Lawson's assurances.

It was hardly surprising, therefore, that the speech produced no such warm response from outside the conference hall — "Speech fails to calm city nerves," said a *Daily Telegraph* front-page headline.

"My, how they clapped!" wrote Andrew Alexander in the *Daily Mail*. "What a reception the Chancellor had at Blackpool! Stage-managed? No, I don't think so. After all, you do not need to stage-manage a flock of sheep."

So, how is Lawson's policy to be explained?

Alexander has got it right: "One way of making some sense of his erratic policy over the last two years is to assume that it is all aimed at bouncing Britain into the European Exchange Rate Mechanism — convincing people that, as it were, there is no alternative" (*emphasis added*).

'POWER OF THE PURSE'

That would mean, of course, that while identifying himself with Mrs. Thatcher's desire to maintain the value of the pound, Lawson is secretly working against her on the deeper and more important issue of a surrender of the principle of economic and financial national self-determination.

Margaret Thatcher finds herself in a complicated and invidious situation. She and her Government have come a long way because they have enjoyed the blessings and support of international finance, the principal

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representative of which, in the British Government, is Nigel Lawson.

So, Mrs. Thatcher cannot shed Mr. Lawson without severing the pipeline through which so much valuable support has flowed, both in terms of donations to party funds and media presentation. From which it follows that there would be a heavy price to pay if the Thatcher Government persists in resisting a major policy move prescribed by these internationalists; and there can be no doubt that what they want is a Europe which, through their own labyrinthine channels, they can control.

An American paper, *The Jewish Week*, in an article published in May this year, is surprisingly frank on the subject of 'Thatcher's Jews'. One London banker is quoted as saying: "It is not so much a matter of Thatcher leading and the Jews following. On the contrary, the Jews have set the pace for Thatcher."

The Jewish Week goes on to boast that Mrs. Thatcher "brought her Jews out of the closet," and names five of the most influential of them. "Of these, three now remain (Lawson, Young and Riffkind), the rest having been elevated to higher, even more powerful positions."

All that this boasting means, of course, is that the Thatcher policy of clearing up the mess left by the Labour Party suited the internationalists just as much as it suited other

people. But a Britain that refuses to toe the Delors and Mitterand line will not suit them; hence the massive pressure and propaganda now being brought to bear on the Thatcher Government.

So, what is the position now?

Answer: The centre of gravity of power in the British Government has shifted from Mrs. Thatcher to Mr. Lawson — for the Chancellor is keeping Britain on course for a situation in which all will have to agree that there is no alternative to a complete acceptance of the European Monetary System (EMS).

If Mrs. Thatcher yields and can find some graceful way of doing so, she would be assured of a fourth term in office. Great is the temptation, and terrifying the alternative of a return to power of the Labour Party.

The internationalists much prefer to have a Conservative Party government provided, of course, that they can steer it their way on certain key issues. The Labour Party they regard as more useful the way it is now being used — to bring pressure to bear on the government of the day.

A newspaper will sometimes say in pictures what it would not risk saying in words. *The Spectator* prints on its front page a Garland cartoon of the Cabinet, with Nigel Lawson and Geoffrey Howe in the centre of the front row and Margaret Thatcher, with an indignant expression on her face, peeping from behind. But prediction is always risky: the spectre of German reunification could stymie the whole EMS exercise, obviating any immediate need to shift Mr. Lawson.

LAWSON
The representative
of international
finance within the
British
Government



WHEN ONE PICTURE CAN TELL A THOUSAND LIES

JAMES THURGOOD looks at a recent case of alleged fake filming and considers its implications

READERS of this magazine will not be unfamiliar with the subject of the big lie employed as a weapon of propaganda. Over many years in these columns, articles have appeared which have exposed the techniques of falsehood and half-truth employed by the mass media for the purposes of sensation and, more often, of stirring up hatred against those whose politics are, in the media's eyes, 'unacceptable'.

It is, however, to be welcomed when one of those same media confirms what we have long known to be true — by itself acknowledging this same trade in untruth. This happened in *The Daily Mail* on September 29th, when columnist A.N. Wilson wrote an article under the heading 'TV news: is seeing really believing?'. The cue for Wilson's article was a piece of news that had recently arrived from the United States concerning that country's best-paid news presenter and broadcaster, Dan Rather. Rather had been awarded a prize some time previously for a brilliant film he made of the war in Afghanistan. In this film there was featured what Rather claimed as the biggest single battle scene since World War II, in which the Mujahadeen rebels defeated the Red Army in what was described as "a magnificently exciting offensive." Guerillas were shown bombing buildings, destroying pylons and putting the Russians to flight.

The only problem is that now Rather has been accused of faking the whole thing. It is claimed that he and his camera team arrived in Kabul 12 days after the actual battle took place. The film, it is said, was made a long way from the Afghan capital, where the battle occurred. Now, according to the article, Rather is likely to have the award taken away from him on the grounds that he won it on false pretences.

The episode, said writer Wilson, "reminds us of the spurious power of the camera, and in particular of the moving camera, as a vehicle for conveying the truth."

Wilson went on to say that "It would probably be an exaggeration to say that the camera always lies, but anyone who has worked with cameramen must realise the unlikelihood of their ever getting the shots they require unless they are staged."

Wilson continued:-

"I have just spent more than a year doing a television documentary series. The simplest shot takes at least half an hour to set up. The lights have to be right, the sound man has to have all his equipment ready. The camera has to be pointing in just the right direction.

"It takes them all morning to film a simple thing like a man opening and shutting a door or walking through a field, and usually many 'takes' are required to make the shot look convincing.

"Admittedly the skills of a news cameraman

are different. But the statistical likelihood of his being able to get just the right shot he requires of a street riot, a battle, an assassination, is almost nil. It has to be faked up."

Wilson went on to say that:-

"...many of the most influential photographs and films in history have been fakes. The most noted examples are the photographic coverage of the Russian Revolution and its aftermath. No-one who had ever seen it could forget Eisenstein's filming of the storming of the Winter Palace, 1917. For the great majority of Soviet citizens and for many in the West, this was the image of the Revolution, the surging crowds, pouring into the stronghold of the Czar, the power of the people being seized by the people in a great popular uprising.

"In fact this piece of film was made in 1922, five years after the events it purported to depict.

"The Winter Palace was actually occupied by a small band of Bolsheviks and it was given up without a shot being fired."

Wilson could also have mentioned a famous film shot purported to be of British troops climbing out of the trenches for an infantry attack in World War II. It was later disclosed that this piece of film was made at a training ground in Derbyshire, far from the scene of the battle it was supposed to depict.

To some extent, such fictional photography has no particularly sinister motive but is only arranged for entertainment value. Said Wilson, speaking of today's television news audiences:-

"You can't give them endless graphs of the interest rates or glimpses of the Royal Family climbing out of helicopters.

"They want to hear about South Africa, Ireland and the other trouble spots of the world.

"Since the task of filming real acts of violence is almost insuperably difficult from a technical point of view, it is inevitable that news pictures will, from time to time, be faked up."

It should hardly need stating, however, that if still and motion pictures can be faked for the perfectly innocent reasons of giving them greater entertainment value they can likewise be faked for other reasons much less innocent. Can there be any doubt that this possibility has been exploited without scruple during this century by those who have grasped the potency of the camera as an instrument of political propaganda, in war and in peace? As the techniques of filming and still photography have advanced in step with the advances in photographic technology, the opportunities for this have become almost limitless. One technique shamelessly employed by film propagandists has been to alter the speed of a piece of film, while yet another has been to reverse it. In these ways, film shots of

incidents that genuinely have occurred can be shown to an audience in such a way as to distort completely what actually happened. During World War II British movie cameramen featured a piece of film portraying German soldiers performing the *Parademarsch* (Goosestep). By a combination of these two techniques of reversal and altering of tempo, the Germans shown were made to appear as if performing a rather comical dance. Doubtless, audiences in this case were not entirely fooled, but the trick did implant in their minds an aura of ridicule which perhaps some of them associated subsequently with the German military. Perhaps more plausible was the well-known film shot of Hitler appearing to dance a little jig when hearing of the fall of France in 1940. This too was later acknowledged to have been achieved by trick cinematography, but it no doubt served its purpose at the time in satirising the German leader.

THE HUMAN DEFENCE

How then can we protect ourselves against the potentially insidious influence of faked photography used to sway our minds for or against political ideologies? Can we so educate ourselves in the technology of the subject that our eyes become trained to spot such tricks and thereby distinguish between pictorial fact and fiction? Perhaps this is possible with some of us, but I would suggest that it is not the most practical solution.

Far better, and I would have thought simpler, is that we should just train ourselves to use our own intelligence and common sense, to ask of the pictures that we are shown on our TV screens or elsewhere: are they really genuine? Do they seem credible? Were such things likely to have happened? And, if they did, is it probable — indeed remotely possible — that photographers or film-cameramen could have been present to record them taking place?

Such elementary questioning should become our habit particularly in those cases where our view of the truth or falsehood of such pictures is likely to have a bearing on our opinion about some vital world issue.

Particular instances of what I mean are pictures relating to what happened, or was alleged to have happened, in Germany in 1933-45 and what may or may not be happening today in South Africa.

In the latter case we should, for instance, ponder carefully when we are treated to pictures of what are presented as filthy, insanitary and unhealthy conditions in the African townships. We should straightaway ask ourselves of these pictures: (1) Are they genuine or are they just shots of a film set? (2) If they are genuine, do they represent scenes

Contd. overleaf

WHEN ONE PICTURE CAN TELL A THOUSAND LIES

(Contd. from prev. page)

that are typical of the way most South African non-Whites live or are they simply examples of living conditions experienced by an untypical minority? (3) Are such conditions inflicted upon the non-Whites by the white authorities or are they just conditions created by the non-Whites themselves — and capable of remedy by their own efforts if they would care to make them?

All these questions involve a simple exercise of the viewer's ordinary reasoning faculties. So often, however, the thought of the producers of these pictures is that they will so assault the emotions of those who see them that the latter's reasoning faculties will for the moment be suspended.

Just the same exercise of reasoning faculties, of plain human common sense, is necessary when we are looking at still or moving pictures of scenes alleged to come from Nazi Germany.

Indeed, on this subject some of the pictures employed are such an affront to our intelligence that we are left wondering how their producers had the gall to use them. One particular shot that has been employed with regularity over the years is of a supposed Jewish shop somewhere in Germany under Hitler where Nazi stormtroops are pictured urging passers by to practise a boycott of it. Strangely, the slogan dominating the picture says "Boycott Jewish goods!" Yes, in English! Doubtless, the scene-makers for this little piece of fantasy did consider the question of the plausibility of an English slogan in a German street when shown to British and American filmgoers and newspaper readers, but they evidently decided that the risk of such a stunt being 'rumbled' was less than the disadvantage of having to explain with the used of a translated caption the meaning of a sentence that few people outside Germany would understand! Obviously, the regard for the intelligence of the public at whom this picture was aimed at was at the very lowest level, but that does not necessarily mean that the picture was ineffective!

NEED FOR A BIT OF 'GREY MATTER'

We are of course well accustomed to the familiar illustrations, by photograph and film, of the alleged Nazi 'death camps' — in particular those shots which show inmates falling into mass graves after having been dispatched to the beyond by German soldiers using rifles or revolvers. Most of us will also recall the well used picture of the old Jewish woman sitting down while a German soldier places a whip just underneath her chin. Then there is the one of a woman (presumably Jewish) standing or running in a field with a child in her arms while a German soldier aims at her with his rifle. In all these cases, mindful of how the camera can lie as pointed out by Mr. Wilson in his article, we need to apply just a little bit of elementary 'grey matter' to decide for ourselves whether or not such illustrations are genuine. Just what would a German soldier really be doing placing a whip under the chin of an old Jewish woman —



PROPAGANDA IN WARTIME
In this shot, supposedly featuring a Nazi soldier shooting a woman with child, the public is expected to believe that such photography actually could have taken place at the scene of the alleged atrocity

when, presumably, much more lethal weapons were to hand for whatever brutal purpose may have been intended? Just what would a soldier be doing shooting at a woman with a child in her arms — if the purpose was to execute the woman would she not first have been separated from the child and placed somewhere where such an execution, along with those others, could proceed in a much more methodical manner?

But these questions pale into irrelevance beside the most obvious and basic question of all: just by what process of bungling incompetence were the Germans — who were reputed to be methodical and efficient, and also to be strongly aware of the importance of propaganda — likely to be found committing such acts in the presence of photographers and movie cameramen — let alone to permit those photographers and cameramen, once they had taken their shots, to take them away with them and then, by some strange route of communication, to allow them to pass into the hands of Germany's wartime enemies?

Our 'anti-nazi' experts really seem to want to have it both ways. On the one hand they are always telling us that in the late Dr. Goebbels Hitler's Germany had an extremely clever

propagandist, heading a Ministry of Propaganda, no less, whose purpose it was to portray to the world what a wonderful place Germany was under National Socialism and what good, kind people the leaders of that country were in those days. On the other hand, they would actually like us to believe that photographers and film cameramen were allowed to be present at the scene of the most appalling crimes and atrocities and to record those crimes and atrocities pictorially and subsequently to present them to the Allies! Are we really such utter morons that we could believe these two fundamentally conflicting stories?

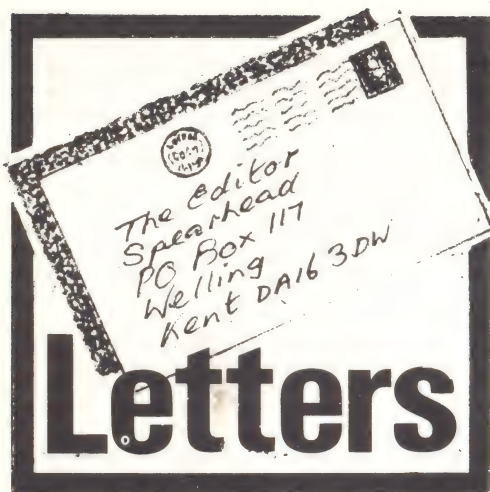
One can only suppose that, again, the idea was that the pictures would so disturb the emotions and thus numb the intelligence that the reading and viewing public in the Allied countries would, in the hysteria created, forget to pause for even just a little elementary thought.

Perhaps it all has something to do with what Mr. Wilson in his *Daily Mail* article has described as the public's yearning for the shocking and the dramatic and their deep inner desire to believe that what they are witnessing in pictures is real and factual. After all, do we not, as our feelings are engrossed in a particularly good movie, tend to react as if we are witnessing reality, instead of reminding ourselves that what we are witnessing is taking place on a cinema set, probably with artificial lighting, with big cameras placed just behind our heads and with the hero quite possibly standing on a box in order for his lips to meet those of his taller leading lady? Of course, we know that these are the realities. But just at the moment that our emotions are being touched we forget them and revel in the scene as if that itself were reality and the directors, stage hands and make-up artists were not there.

Such natural impulses are of course harmless and of no ill consequence where entertainment, pure and simple, is the objective of the show. They become dangerous in the extreme, however, where the aim is to determine our picture of what is right and what is wrong in the world. Then we must heed the message of articles such as that written in the *Daily Mail* by Mr. Wilson. We must remember that the camera not only can lie but, in the world today, actually is doing so for much of the time.

THE DANCE THAT WASN'T
This famous shot of Hitler was from a wartime newsreel. By editing the pictures the film made the German leader appear to be dancing a jig. The true film told a different story.





SIR: The current furore about football hooliganism has once again demonstrated the double standards and hypocrisy of the politicians and news media.

Of course, football hooligans' actions are deplorable, but so have been the numerous violent rampages of Blacks and Asians through our towns and cities. However, I do not recall the politicians or media applying to these non-white thugs anything like the abusive epithets they use against the mostly white troublemakers among football 'fans'.

As far as the football hooligans are concerned, we should at least show some understanding of their behaviour — just as we are always told we should 'understand' the behaviour of the black and Asian rioters. These white youngsters have been forced to grow up in their own country in a climate where they are discouraged at every turn to express any sentiments of patriotism or national pride. It should be no surprise to us that, on occasions, they give vent to their national feelings in a moronic and ill-behaved manner. What we should be doing is channelling their sense of national partisanship in a constructive direction rather than allow it to spill over in aggressive behaviour in foreign capitals on the occasion of international football fixtures.

In conclusion, it is comforting to know that there are still people like you and the BNP who are fighting hard for sanity to prevail in this country. May the day not be too far ahead when you begin to prevail.

W.G. YOUNG
London S.E.11

SIR: The present Government now seems likely to agree to the extradition of ex-Ukrainian volunteers who helped in the fight against communist slavery and barbarity during World War II. The pretext is that these men have been labelled 'war criminals' on evidence from the Israelis and Soviets. The plan evidently is that these men, now in their old age, be put on 'trial' in Israel.

If our Government is so willing to hand these veterans over to the Israelis for them, almost certainly, to be executed, why then does it not demand in return that those same Israelis hand over to us their own war criminals, such as Shamir and Begin, who have committed atrocities, not only against innocent Palestinians, but also against British servicemen and police?

Our politicians and media are always screaming about so-called 'war criminals', real

and merely alleged. Why do they not show willing to bring these Jewish war criminals to justice?

MURRAY
Glasgow

SIR: In a letter in *The Times* (September 16th) from a reader in Chalfont St. Giles it was asked if we have something to learn from the West Germans about speeding up the issue of passports. This referred to the recent expediting of the resettlement of East German refugees in the Federal German Republic.

I suggest that we do have something to learn from the Germans in the way of national solidarity. I wonder if an influx into this country of white British refugees from, say, 'Zimbabwe', would get as much of a welcome. Probably our politicians, local councils and charities would cast fearful glances around, lest by helping White Britons settle here they would displease our 'ethnic minorities'. At the same time, the 'British' press would probably blame the refugees for their failure to adapt to 'changing times' in the countries from which they would wish to come.

Lucky Germans — still to have some of their patriotism and racial sense!

R.E. TANDY
Kings Lynn, Norfolk

SIR: *Sunday Telegraph* editor Peregrine Worsthorne, in his leader on October 22nd, called for the scrapping of the Commonwealth — as a reaction to the recent antics at the conference of that organisation.

In as much as Mr. Worsthorne is referring, in part, to the motley of coloured nations of the former Empire, I would agree with him. However, he seemed to see no distinction between these nations and our white kindred in the former dominions. That shows very shallow thinking.

B.S. MONTGOMERY (Mrs.)
Southport, Lancs.

SIR: I wonder how many readers watched BBC2's *Public Eye* programme on October 20th? The programme focused on the

militancy of the Moslem community in Britain in their demand for the banning of *The Satanic Verses* by author Salman Rushdie. This broadcast was a real eye-opener!

A very large number of the Moslems questioned about Rushdie said that they approved of him being 'executed', while almost all were in favour of Britain's laws being altered so as to enable the authorities to ban his book. Some of those interviewed even went so far as to say they 'demanded' that the laws be changed.

My blood boiled as I watched this programme. Here are these people, newcomers (I would say guests) in this country, making demands to us as to what our laws should be! Yet not once did the programme speak to the ordinary average British man or woman in the street to ascertain what they thought of such arrogance.

If there are no great numbers of our compatriots who, after watching this programme, do not feel up in arms about the way in which these minorities are allowed to dictate to us British, then I will lose hope in our people once and for all.

D.M. WELSH
Scarborough, Yorks.

SIR: I would question the contention implied in your caption to the photograph of David Irving last month that he (Irving) "has done more than anyone to promote the cause of truth in history."

Certainly, this is true in respect of Irving's position among authors in Britain whose books have been published and sold within the 'establishment' network. We should not forget, however, that Irving up till very recently maintained a position of accepting the veracity of the 'holocaust' myth, while merely denying that Hitler had knowledge of it. Others — albeit people whose books have not been sold in W.H. Smith's — have for much longer challenged that same myth without qualification or compromise.

D.E. BAILEY
Sidmouth, Devon

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All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* as part of a remittance including payment for other items.

BOOKS



B.N.P. BOOK SERVICE
154 UPPER WICKHAM LANE, WELLING, KENT DA16 3DP (Tel. 01 316 4721)
OPEN TUESDAYS TO FRIDAYS 10 a.m TO 5.30 p.m.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR (John Tyndall) £15 hard-back; £10 paperback. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this is the book all nationalists have been waiting for. The most comprehensive presentation yet to appear of the case for British Nationalism. 1988, 609pp.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £3.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.

THE ZIONIST FACTOR* (Ivor Benson) £6.50. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stewart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

THE USES OF RELIGION (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stewart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashion that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burdett & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the single European market. A new booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.

THE FORCED WAR (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. The book which revisionists have been awaiting for years. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of the responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on this subject." 1989, 732pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION (Alfred M. Lillenthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984,

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders, and all cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope. New titles are indicated by asterisks.

66p.

THEY DARE TO SPEAK OUT* (Paul Findley) £12.95. The author was an Illinois Congressman for 20 years until he fell foul of the Israeli lobby. This book describes the stranglehold of Zionist power over American politicians, academics and media. Even those familiar with the subject will find this book a revelation. 1985, 362pp.

THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK. £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £7.60. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

THE LEUCHTER REPORT* (Fred A. Leuchter) £7.75. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German-occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER* (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST* (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £9.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

THE BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD. £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising US magazines. 217 large pages.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little-known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00. A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £3.25. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. A further well argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics*. 1974, 36pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST* (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE* (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE* (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £3.60. Developments in Africa, particularly 'Zimbabwe', since 1960, set against a background of the forces at work in the world as a whole. 2nd ed. 1984, 112pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY (John Boyd) 75p. An exposure of the catastrophic economic and industrial effects of Britain's membership of the EEC. 1987, 16pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THE ELITE (Barbara Cole) £8.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout*; and *Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first

appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, with 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

THE BABYLONIAN WOE (David Astle) £17.00. A

study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

THE NAKED CAPITALIST (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

FROM B.N.P. HEADQUARTERS
(Orders with cash to: PO Box 117,
Welling, Kent DA16 3DW)

BNP Statement of Policy

A resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 24p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 44p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. Price: £1.25 post-free.

BNP key rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP cloth logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Suitable for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP leaflets (two-sided)

How to spot a red teacher. Updated reprint of an old nationalist leaflet aimed especially at school students and giving advice on how to combat left-wing brainwashing in the classroom.

The great Tory con-trick. Leaflet exposing the way the Tories are currently trying to woo the people with patriotic and 'right-wing' slogans, while their underlying policies are leading to the destruction of Britain.

Unite with your friends or perish! Leaflet appealing to loyalist Ulster people to join forces with their supporters on the mainland. Lists BNP policies for Northern Ireland.

These leaflets cost £6.00 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.60 for 1,000 and £3.00 for 2,000.

BNP leaflets (one-sided)

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

If we were black... Reprint, updated, of a previous BNP leaflet, drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Derelict Britain. Leaflet with photo exhibiting rotting urban landscape, calling upon people to help fight against the politicians who have brought this about. Mentions unemployment, bad housing, immigration, crime, etc.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.60 for 1,000 and £3.00 for 2,000.

BNP posters

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with

machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Update of poster first produced in 1986 showing how the state is trying to silence those who oppose the alien invasion of Britain. Drawing of white man with gag.

Support White South Africa. This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

These posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Each contains the BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Prices: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of one poster weighing 10g.

BNP stickers

With slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

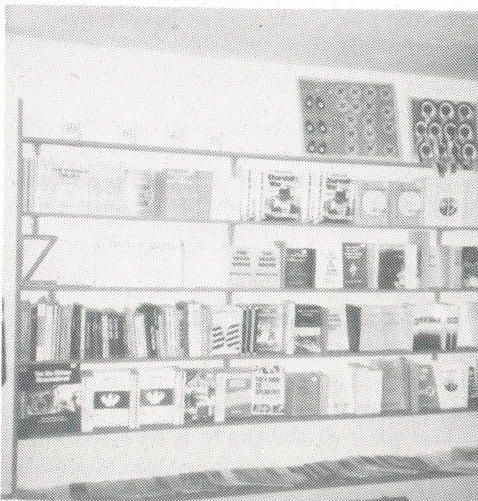
Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in and are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Gummed-back stickers cost £4.00 per 1,000 or 40p per 100, self-adhesive £1.50 per 100. Postage costs 26p per 100.



THE B.N.P. SHOP AT WELLING
A selection of items for sale

BNP recordings

Rally '87. 2½-hour video-recording of BNP London rally, October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter

Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Price: £15 plus 64p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP rally in London, October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on Britain's economic crisis' (recorded in 1981).

Tyndall Speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for nationalism' (the internationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (analysis of World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Why we must repatriate'.

Side 2: Talk on 'Foundations of the national community' (discourse on racial nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Tyndall Speaks IV: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The way to full employment'.

Side 2: Talk on 'The racial time-bomb' (A thorough demolition of the multi-racialist point of view and a warning of the dire consequences facing Britain if the multi-racial experiment is not ended).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 26p p&p.

FROM NORWICH BRANCH B.N.P.
(Orders with cash to 9 Johnson Place,
Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP beer mats with large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials.

Samples for £1 or packs at: £5/£10/£20 (incl. postage)

BNP notepads with party logo printed in red, white and blue on each sheet. 1 notepad: £1 plus 26p post; 4 notepads: £4 plus 90p post.

BNP ball pens (mixed). All stamped with party name: 25 for £5.

BNP pencils (mixed). All stamped with party name. 30 for £5.

White china coffee mugs with famous red, white and blue BNP logo on front and back. The mugs have a half-pint capacity, and fully washable and British-made.

1-5 mugs at £2.25 each; 6-15 mugs at £2.00 each; 16-plus mugs at £1.75 each. Price does not include postage — please return postage cost on receipt of your parcel.

* * *

Candour

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription: £6.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

Behind the News

Highly informative newsletter, edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario N0C 1E0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a must for your reading table.

The Truth at Last

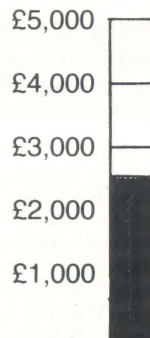
Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1. Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

NEW BUILDING FUND: £2,487 NEEDED!

Only three weeks have passed since the preparation of last month's issue, and in that time £70 has been received towards the New Building Fund. This is a very modest performance, which needs improving.

The Fund has been launched to raise money to equip and fortify the new premises recently opened up by the British National Party in Welling, Kent.

The Fund has a target of £5,000, and so there is still a good way to go if we are to raise this total. Please mark all donations 'New Building Fund' and post them to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.



GREAT PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

PROGRESS for the British National Party in Scotland is now at record level, and it is accurate to say that British Nationalism has never been so strong north of the border, even in the 1970s.

For a long time the Glasgow branch of the BNP has 'carried' the party in Scotland, but not any more! Now an Edinburgh unit has been formed. Recently the unit's inaugural meeting was held and an audience of over 50 people attended. The meeting was addressed by Glasgow Chairman Gus McLeod, with Stephen Cartwright in the chair. There followed a highly informative question-and-answer session, and then a collection which raised £63.

The Organiser of the new Edinburgh group is Michael Whyte.

The same meeting also saw the formation of a BNP group in Dundee under the leadership of Gareth Norman.

The Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Inverness units of the party were all represented at the great London rally last month, a minibus of Scottish delegates making the 400-mile journey to the capital. Indeed Mr. Robert Mackay, coming from Inverness, was obliged to travel 600 miles to get to the rally but was not deterred by that prospect!

In addition to the four units already established in the places stated, there is now immediate promise of two further units in the Stirling/Alloa area and in Aberdeen. We will keep all readers posted on these developments.

Because of the excellent progress of the party in Edinburgh, it has been decided to hold this year's St. Andrew's Day rally there, instead of in Glasgow, as in previous years. The rally is scheduled for Saturday, December 2nd, and party leader John Tyndall and National Organiser David Bruce will be among the speakers. We hope that all our readers in Scotland will try to get to this event. It is not yet known exactly where the rally will be taking place, but if readers keep in touch with the Glasgow branch (PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL), they can find out nearer the date.

All in all, it has been an excellent year for the BNP in Glasgow, especially when it is remembered that Glasgow branch won the party's national football trophy (see *Spearhead* report last month).

New Typsetter Fund: the latest

SINCE the initial launch of our New Typsetter Fund in the August issue, our plans have undergone a modification.

More extensive enquiries into the equipment available have convinced us that the money we are able to raise would be best spent on acquiring what is popularly described as 'Desk Top' publishing equipment. This includes, not only machinery to carry out typesetting, but also additional apparatus whereby the full composition of pages can be carried out electronically instead of, as at present, by hand. This will enormously reduce time spent on production operations, as well as making production generally more efficient. Needless to say, the equipment, if obtained, would be used for the production of other material, notably the tabloid 'British Nationalist'.

Our enquiries have established that this equipment is available at prices near to, or not greatly in excess of, the figure originally set as our target for the fund — £4,500.

In our September issue we announced that a supporter had offered to contribute £2,000 to the fund if ten other people would contribute £200 (or over) each. At the latest count, the money so far raised comes to £1,907.85 — this including seven contributions of £200 or over. We therefore require, to reach the target of £4,500 either three more contributions of £200 or a total of just under £600 made up of these and other amounts.

At the present moment, we have a team of people who are studying the products available on the market, and very soon decisions will be made as to which products exactly we shall be buying. When this is known, we will let readers know if any further money is required towards the fund in question.

In the meantime, we extend our heartiest thanks to all those whose generosity has enabled us so far to achieve the total sum stated.

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from page 3)

longer, because a proper artistic tradition takes generations to establish itself. In the first stages, some errors are going to be made, but this should not divert us from an appreciation of what is being tried. What was being tried in Germany during those years was a return to beauty. Was that really so terrible? As we walk the streets of our modern cities and behold the ghastliness of the constructions that dominate the skyline, as we survey the monkey daubings that now occupy positions of eminence in our 'art' galleries, we may perhaps think not.

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 40p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £5.15 (British Isles) or £7.00 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.50	+ 70p post
25 copies	£5.50	+ £2.39 post
50 copies	£10.00	+ £2.85 post
100 copies	£17.50	+ £3.30 post
150 copies	£25.00	+ £3.80 post
200 copies	£30.00	+ £4.20 post
300 copies	£42.00	+ £5.50 post
400 copies	£55.00	+ £5.50 post
500 copies	£65.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£125.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion delay.

Remembrance Day: back to York!

THIS YEAR the British National Party will be staging its traditional Remembrance Day ceremony by returning once again to the ancient city of York.

The plan of the party is to lay a wreath at one of the city's war memorials in the morning of Remembrance Day, November 12th, and then later to hold an open-air rally at a site somewhere in the city area.

This location is at the present moment the subject of negotiation with the local police and cannot yet be disclosed. We urge all those interested in attending, however, to keep in touch with their local BNP units so that they can join party delegations travelling to York on the day.

The left-wing opposition has declared its intention to stop this BNP rally. The BNP, for its part, does not intend to be stopped! Make sure you do not miss this important event. Come to York with your branch on Sunday, November 12th!

BNP London rally breaks records

THE ANNUAL RALLY held by the British National Party in London on October 14th broke all the records of the past few years. The rally was a true triumph. Just fractionally under 300 people packed the hall to hear a series of speeches by the party's leading spokesmen. The rally ended in terrific

enthusiasm and, again, records were broken by the collection, which raised an unprecedented **£2,500!**

The rally, which was ably chaired by **Mark Wilson** of Epping Forest Branch, began with three area reports, from the Midlands, Wales and Scotland. These were given by **John**

Peacock, East Midlands Regional Organiser, **Tony Morgan**, Chairman of Cardiff Branch, and **Gus McLeod**, Chairman of Glasgow Branch, respectively.

These were followed by an up-to-date report on the progress of the party as a whole during the year, given by National Organiser **David Bruce**.

After a brief interval, the meeting began again with a little comic relief from our old friend **Archie Wilson**. Down to the serious business again, the meeting proceeded with an excellent speech from ex-communist **Harry Mullin**, of Glasgow Branch, who explained how he had become converted from the far left to British Nationalism. South London Organiser **Richard Edmonds** then spoke on the theme of street activity and literature distribution.

After the highly successful collection, called for by **David Bruce**, the meeting concluded with the party Chairman's speech from **John Tyndall**. This incorporated a look forward to the 21st century and an analysis of the changes necessary

if Britain was to enter that century with a future. What happens in the next 10 years, Mr. Tyndall said, will determine whether we have the will to bring those changes about.

In the evening an excellent social at a pub in London, organised by Tower Hamlets Organiser **Eddy Butler**, rounded off the day.



LONDON RALLY

Above: John Tyndall speaks; below: a shot of the big crowd



SUPPORT FUND

Income from sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters.

We are at present launching a special appeal to raise money to purchase new typesetting equipment to replace our now elderly and not always reliable machinery. We hope, however, that this appeal will not lead readers to forget our regular Support Fund, which needs contributions, as always.

Please send all monies to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

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THE PHONY WAR

East-West 'conflict' is pure sham, says NOEL A. HUNT

IT IS TRITE to point out that to deal in politics is to enter a world of lies. All politicians lie, of course, the lies differing only in degree and in audacity. Politicians lie, as well, as much by what they conceal as by what they reveal.

Britain's relations with Russia are an instructive example of the big lie technique in action. That most perceptive writer Douglas Reed hit the nail on the head in his book *Far and Wide*, written in 1951. He said: "Today the scene is set for the third act, intended to complete the process (of world domination by communism). The money power and the revolutionary power have been set up and given sham but symbolic shapes ('capitalism' or 'communism') and sharply defined citadels ('America' or 'Russia'). Suitably to alarm the mass mind, the picture offered is that of bleak and hopeless enmity and confrontation...Such is the spectacle publicly staged. But what if similar men with a common aim secretly rule in both camps and propose to achieve their ambition through the clash between those masses? I believe any diligent student of our times will discover that this is the case."

All mainstream British political parties and nearly all British politicians profess varying degrees of disapproval of the Soviet system, but these professions are lies. A glance at history since the Bolsheviks took power in Russia in 1917 shows that both Britain and America have done all they can to strengthen and help the Soviets, and never to harm them.

Whenever the USSR has been in trouble, the West, including Britain, has speedily come to her rescue. Soviet industry exists only because a supposedly hostile West, including Britain, has built it up, taught the Soviets how

to use it and constantly updated it when needed.

One has but to listen to western politicians' tepid condemnation of Russia's policies to be convinced of the truth expressed by Louise Henry Howe, addressing the Columbia University School of Journalism, when she remarked: "You can't adopt politics as a profession and remain honest."

WARRING AND TRADING

Turning again to the facts, consider that when the United Nations, with Britain as a member, were fighting communists in the Korean War Britain was trading with both North Korea and China. During the Vietnam War we were trading again with China, although the US was fighting Chinese terrorists. We refused to stop this trade, even when asked by America to do so.

If Britain is in fact even slightly hostile to the Soviet system, as her leaders profess her to be, then she now has a wonderful chance to do something to harm that system. The USSR is currently in deep trouble with what the media here call her 'ethnic minorities'. These minorities are in fact captive nations and races trying to break free of Russia and her Slavs. If our politicians were sincere in their professions that they are opposed to communism, why are we not taking advantage of Russia's current troubles with her captive races? Why are we not arming the rebels, so that they can fight for the freedom our politicians are supposed to advocate for them? After all, Russia armed, advised and financed almost every nationalist movement throughout what

was once the British Empire, and she is similarly helping the IRA in Britain today. Why are we not doing the same to her now that we have the chance?

Or are our rulers (or those who rule them) secretly on the side of Russia?

Russia has for years done all she can to promote the spread of harmful drugs throughout the West. Why are we not doing the same to her now? Enormous amounts of drugs are regularly seized by our police and customs. Why, instead of destroying these drugs, do we not export them to the Soviet Union as a return compliment?

It seems that so powerful is the force which behind the scenes controls all mainstream political parties and politicians, and all the media, such questions may never be publicly asked.

This is a great pity, for one can imagine few things more entertaining than listening to some earnest politician explaining precisely why what is sauce for the western goose may never, ever, be sauce for the Soviet gander.

An old proverb assures us that "a fool may ask a question which forty wise men cannot answer." Here we have asked why, since we are officially opposed to the communist system, we help the communists at every turn, and never do anything really to harm them. Why do we carefully avoid helping their subject races in their fight for freedom? Why do we persistently bail them out of their economic troubles, selling our agricultural produce to them at knock-down prices? And why do we not raise a furore against them when they make trouble for us everywhere?

Could some talking head or mechanical mouth from one of the political parties please answer this question — a simple question: why are we not doing today to the USSR what she has been doing to us since 1917?

Or was Douglas Reed right when he spoke of men with similar aims behind the scenes controlling both eastern and western systems?



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